to the lecture committee, and only eleven could be procured at that price.

Several distinguished southern gentlemen were invited by the committee to lecture on the perculiar institution, with full liberty to present any views or adopt any line of argument they might see fit. They were assured of a patient, respectful and candid hearing. General Houston of Texas alone accepted the invitation and delivered a lec. ture. The other southern gentlemen declined in courteous terms.

The lecturers for the course in the approaching season have just been officially announced in Boston. The committee have extended invitations to thirteen slaveholders, most of them United States Senators. Two have accepted unconditionally-Mr. Toombs of Georgia and Mr. Hilliard of Alabama. Two others, Senator Butler of South Carolina and Dr. Wm. A. Smith, the president of Randolph Macon college in Virginia, have given replies from which the committee have been led to hope that they will consent to lecture. Their names, we observe, are announced in the Boston newspapers among the probable lecturers, the one followed, the other preceded by that of William Lloyd Garrison. Dr. Smith, we believe, has been accustomed to lecture in favor of Slavery in

Of all the southern gentlemen invited, this year or last, one only, Mr. Wise of Virginia, has returned a rude answer. Several of their replies have been published. Among the unpublished ones that of Senator Mason of Virginia is perhaps the most remarkable. He declines in a letter of five or six closely written pages, the tone of which is in marked contrast to the ruffianly style of Mr. Wise. He contends that the North has no right to discuss the subject of slavery, and attributes its continuance or abolition in any part of the country to the influence of "climate only." "What effect, either for good or for ill," he remarks, "the loss of African Slavery has worked "on the superior race at the North, either as re-" gards their social or political condition-whether "to elevate or to depress both, or either-we at "the South do not think it becomes us to deter-"mine. We may have our opinions, but it would "be justly deemed intrusive, if not offensive, to "express them. Yet we might with as much "propriety challenge you to discuss such topics " with a view to affect or modify your social insti-"tutions, as you can challenge us with reference " to ours."

We presume that no one in Boston, nor any where at the North, would object to the discussion of which Mr. Mason speaks, except on the principle that it would be a sheer waste of time and words, as much so as to argue for or against the proposition that two and two make four. Had he accepted the invitation of the Boston committee, and selected for his topic the influence of the absence of Slavery on the social and political condition of the North, nobody would have complained that he was either "intrusive" or "offensive, though many might have smiled as they inwardly compared the present condition of Virginia with that of Massachusetts-of Richmond with that of

The present race of public men at the South seem to have renounced the doctrines of Washingington, Jefferson, Madison, Patrick Henry, and the other fathers of the Republic, all of whom have left on record their condemnation of Slavery, and their desire for its abolition. Mr. Mason says in his letter that "An experience of two centuries "and a half has done much to enlighten the public "judgment at the South on the institution o "Slavery for the African race as it exists here " We are satisfied not only to retain it, but, so far as "we can by fundamental law, to insure its perpetua-

The opening lecture of the Boston course will be delivered by Horace Mann of Ohio, on the evening of November 22, in the Tremont temple. Whit tier has written a poem for the occasion, which will be read by the Rev. Thomas Starr King. It is entitled "The Panorema," and the plan is this A mythical showman presents panora nic views of the great West as it is, and of the same as it will be with Freedom or with Slavery, and closes with an address to the people of the North on their position and duties. It is said to be in Whittier's highest and most vigorous vein.

The most novel and attractive feature of the course will be the reading of a drama written by Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe. It will be read by Mrs. Webb, a colored lady, who has given success fully public dramatic readings in Boston. The plot is founded in part upon the story of Uncle Tom's Cabin, and the title is "The Christian Slave." This drama, we learn, will be publicly read during the Winter in this city, and in Philadelphia, Washington, Cincinnati, and elsewhere.

The other lecturers announced are Edwin P Whipple, who has not hitherto publicly delivered himself on the subject of Slavery; Dr. William Elder of Philadelphia: the Hon. Joseph M. Root of Ohio; Mr. H. J. Raymond of this city; the Hon-Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio; Wendell Phillips; Senator Bell of New-Hampshire; and Mr. Henry B. Stanton of this State, who fifteen or twenty years ago was the crack orator of the Massachusetts abolitionists.

The Commercial Advertiser denies with great positiveness that the Straight Whigs have decided to vote the Soft ticket, or that Gov. Hunt has written a letter advising such a course. We estimate this denial at its full value; but at the same time we must say that our authority for the existence of such a letter, and for such a determination on the part of the Whig champions, is quite as good as any that can be brought on the other side. Indeed, we are enabled to assert again, and with quite as much certainty as before The Commercial's denial, that an arrangement has been completed between the Straight Whigs and the Softs, by which the former are to fuse with the latter. In saying this we do not mean in the slightest degree to impeach the veracity of The Commercial. The probability is that the leaders of its little party have not thought that so interesting a secret could yet be confided to it with safety. Not that they doubt its docility; its discretion is what they apparently do not rely on.

In fact, however, The Commercial frankly admits that it would prefer the success of any other ticket to that of the Republicans, and advises the Straight Whigs to come to some such conclusion as we have already attributed to them, by which all their votes may be cast for the same ticket, as the most effectual means of securing the end they have at heart. Whether this can best be gained by fusing with the Natives or the Softs our cotemporary does not yet know, but will probably understand in a few days. Meanwhile, it rather me to prefer the Hindoo connection, which is perhaps only natural, seeing that so many of the pretended Whigs long since became members of that Happy Family. il is tender preference will instantly disappea

when the word of command is given, and the now homeless wanderers are finally taken to the caps cious bosom of the Softs. The only thing that is much to be regretted about the business is that they are not going to cast their suffrages in such a manner that the world can know how many they count. What an interesting opportunity of taking their census is thus lost forever.

A list of "Republican Senatorial Nominations" was inadvertently copied into our last, on which the names of Wessel S. Smith for the 1st and George T. Pierce for the Xth (Ulster) District appear. Mr. W. S. Smith has received a Whig nomination, but we believe not that of the Republicans. As at present advised, we think JAMES RIDER best entitled to the Republican support in that district. especially that of Temperance men. Mr. Pierce in the Xth has been a Soft, and we believe is the Soft nominee. He may be the Republican also, but we think not. We shall ascertain and reflect.

P. S .- Mr. Pierce has received a sort of Republican nomination-we know not on what ground. We fear he is against the Republican movement throughout. JOSHUA FIERO, jr., of Greene Co., a true Republican, has been nominated by the Temperance men, and we trust will be supported by the Republicans and elected He is right every

The Cincinnati Gazette puts forward the name of Mr. Lewis D. Campbell of Ohio as the "right man" fer the office of Speaker for the House of Kepre sentatives. Mr. Campbell is by no means destitute of ability, but even supposing that his character and temper are such as to fit him for so eminent a position, there is a fact in his recent history, which, unless it is satisfactorily explained, must disqualify him, so far as the support of the strenuous friends of Freedom is concerned. We allude to his at. tempt to induce the Northern members of the Know-Nothing National Council, held at Philadelphia in June last, to succumb to the pretensions of the slave oligarchy. We have repeatedly charged Mr. Campbell with such an attempt, but he has not seen fit to clear himself from the imputation-Till he succeeds in doing so, we apprehend that he cannot be taken into consideration as a Republican candidate for the speakership.

The Tataune enaches upon a paragraph in The Mirror, that Hunt, Granger, Barnard and others, are going the Soft ticket. All this sort of prattle however, is far the green ones. We have no authority for speaking for bee gentlemen, but as they are wise men that mean to fire at Pasion, we doubt not that they will use the American rifle as the best at hand, to kill it.

The Live Whigs in Brooklyn had a lively meeting last night, in which they warmed up in the old Whit spirit, and with a determination to punish the Fusionists by directing their evies so as to hit. The Hen. Mr. Cross presided. Mr. J. Brooks and Mr. Bannard were the speakers.

(The White

"The Whigs of New-York refuse to be fused." was the motto under which the "Straight Whig" movement was got up. Whigs were exhorted to vote for men who had stood by Clay and Webster, and not for such stubborn Democrats as Abijah Mann and Preston King. But no sooner have a few hundreds been roped in by this pretense than the mask is thrown off-the invincible anti Fusion. ists are all turned in to a Fusion either with the Softs or the Know-Nothings-no matter where or with whom, so that they are made to do execution against the Republicans. It is not Fusion per se that the wire workers object to, but Fusion in favor of Freedom. Only let them fuse on the side of Slavery and the Brookses and their confederates exult ferociously. Is not this game understood?

HD JUDICIAL DISTRICT .- Our readers may have been puzzled by two conflicting announcements in our paper of last Saturday-first by a Peekskill correspondent, that the K. N. district convention held at that place the day before had acjourned without making a nomination; secondly, a general telegraphic dispatch, stating that Charles Ga Nun had been nomi nated by that same body. We have now an explanation of this conflict, through the rival manifestoes o the two contending parties in that conclave, from which we gather the following facts:

The convention was composed of thirteen delegates: full delegation would have made it seventeen O the thirteen present, six voted steadily for Judge Emott, not pretending that he was a K. N., but be cause, as they say in their manifesto, they "felt it their duty to their constituents to support in nomina tion the best man, the best lawyer, and the one who would make the best judge—one, too who would command respect, not only in the order but outside of it. Impressed with these views, we threw our votes for James Emott." Six of the remainder voted for Charles Ga Nun. (K. N.,) and one for Thomas C. Campbell, the Hard candidate. After fourteen ineffective ballots, the seven opposed to Emott united in a vote to adjourn without day, which was accordingly carried, as our correspondent stated. Afterward, the Convention was somehow reassem bled, and the Campbell men voted with the six for Ga Nun-the Emott delegates either voting blank or not at all. So six of the delegates sign a circular declaring Ga Nun the regularly nominated K. N. candidate, while six others recommend those who wart a good judge to vote for Emott, and the thirteenth stands silent, intending doubtless to vote for Campbell. We believe the practical choice lies between Emott and Dean, and we urge every friend of Temperance and Liquor Prohibition to do his utmost for JAMES EMOTT.

A correspondent, who signs himself A. B., inquires if it is true that the Whig and Republican State conventions adopted a resolution denying expressly or by implication the power of the Federal government to enact a protective tariff. We answer No. A writer in The Commercial Advertiser, whose stock of brains is by no means up to the average of those who shed light through the columns of that journal, asserted as much the other day, but he was mistaken. The reso-

lution referred to is as follows:

Resolved, That the Federal government being one of defined and imited powers, among which the power to emisave human beings is not found, we must expectly deny lis right to establish, uphold or telerate Savery is any portion of the public density, or to compire at its establishment in the Federal territory by any means whatever.

The silly writer in The Commercial contended that saying that the powers of the Federal government are defined and limited, the Republicans virtually deny its authority to impose a protective tariff. Such non erse does to; merit serious consideration. Would its author have us to understand that the authority to enact such a masure de, ends on those powers being regarded as indefinite and unlimited ! We only notice him now to satisfy our correspondent who seems to have been misled by his trick of writing the resolution as though it had really denied the authority to make a

A correspondent in Europe desires us to correct a report which charged Mr. Daniel, United States minster at Turin, with wearing an official livery at court. We do so with pleasure, though we have already published an emphatic denial of the imputation in the form of a letter from Mr. Daniel himself. In that etter, as may be remembered, he made some allusion o the garlic-cating habits and general bad manners of people at that court, and otherwise expressed himself with memorable frankness. However, he deserves credit for not putting on a livery cost, and for being, with all his eccent icities, one of the manliest and heartiest fellows among the whole diplomatic crew.

John Van Buren, in his speech at Albany on Tuesday, said that "when a virtuous female wants to enter a Magdalen asylum, she is invited to turn out and qualify." If the same rule be applied to politicians or e would say that such an invitation had not only bean extended to John, but that he had given it an enthuriantic accoptance.

THE LATEST NEWS.

MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855. The Commissioner of the Pension office presents the following abstract of business in his bureau under the act of March 3, 1855, for the month of September: Rounts land applications received

Enveloped, brisised etc.

Acknowledged,
Framined or re-examined

Allowed. rants or certificates i-swed.....

FROM WASHINGTON.

It will require one million five hundred and ninety nine thousand five hundred acres of land to satisfy the warrants issued last month under the act of 3d March, 1855, as follows:

fect to alarm politicians of weak nerves. To the Associated Press.

The Union of this morning publishes a call for the

National Democratic committee to meet in Washgron on the 8th of January next.

The smount in the United States tressury, subject of draft on the 23d ult., was twenty-two millions

thirteen thousand dollars. Secretaries Davis, Gutbrie and McClelland visit Baltimere to-day to attend the Agricultural fair.

THE VERMONT CENTRAL RAILROAD. NORTHFIELD, Vt., Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Verront Central railroad was held here last evening mont Central railroad was held here last evening. The pending suit between the Central and Canada roads, and other matters affecting the corporation, were considered and discussed. A committee of three was appointed to investigate the accounts and transactions of the past two years and he choice of directors was prisponed until such committee report. A committee was also appointed to apply to the Legislature for an accounts of the consolidation of the various interests of the company.

LOSS OF THE BRIG R. F. LOPER. The brig R F. Loper, Capt, Williams, of and for Philadelphia, with a cargo of log wood and coffee from Port an Prince, was to ally lost on the Horsties, on the 5th ultime. Two hundred bags of coff-e and sixty time of lowwood ways, and all the prince of lowwood ways. of logwood were saved and taken to

MARYLAND AGRICULTURAL EXHIBITION. BALTIMORE, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855.
Immense throngs visited the Agricultral fair grounds

Immense through the visitors were Secretaries Davis, Guthrie and McClelland. The Flying ar illery from Fort McHenry also attended the Fair, and went through with their drill. They were inspected by the secretary of war. During the firing a premature explosion took place and mortally wounded one man.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD.

St. Louis, Thursday, Nov. 1, 1855. The opening of the Pacific railroad to Jefferson City was appropriately ce chrated to day,
McAblen's trial for killing Deputy-marshall Brand
last February commenced here yesterday.

THE LANCASTER (PA) SAVINGS BANK.

LANCASTER, Pa. Toursday, Nov. 1, 1855.

Charles Banghter, the defaulting treasurer of the
Lancaster saving institution was admitted to bail today in the sum of \$100,000 to answer the charge at the next meeting of the court.

MR. THACKERAY'S LECTURES.

Mr. Thackeray delivered last evening his first lecture on George I, or rather on the courtiers and court chroniclings in and around his time. Mr. Chapin's church was densely crowded, but most dully lit; this threw a dusky, dreary air around a scene which would otherwise have worn much animation. Actors who are obliged to study such matters, keenly appreciate the value of light even to a shade, both on their own appearance and the temperament of an audience. A more generous illumination would certainly raise the best feeture a point or two in effect.

Mr. Thackeray, we rejoice to say, looked in excellent vigor, and bore on his check a fine fresh English bloom. Those who saw him when last here bleom. Those who saw him ween last here cheerve no change in his appearance, save that his hair may have worn a somewhat more silvery tint. He was received with a con teous cordiality, but without that ferver of enthusiasm which breaks from less cultivated audiences. He was listened to throughout with a profound attention. The applause was, out with a profound attention. The applause was, however, infrequent and sub fued.

To say that this lecture awakened the same lively sympathy as these on the men and times of Queen Anne, would be making a most hazardous state nent; but the fact is, having delivered his lecture on the times of Queen Anne, he was deprived of the oppor turity he would have used with such keen excellence in illustrating the times of her successor, by comparing the doings under the reign of one who was much more of an English sovereign with those of a brutal, aptiquated, ill-mannered old Dutchman. His lecture certainly lost largely in effect by being sonceived in a spirit of rather desultory parrative, instead of that compation and analysis of heart-motive in which Mr. Thackeray is so exquisite a proficient.

But if for this reason it lacked coloring and striking passages to captivate the imagination of a general or even highly cultivated audience like that of last night. it offered a most acceptable compensation in rendering a truthful picture of the character of the petty German courts, which, although Mr. Thackeray with gestie modesty waived all claims to his orical erudition, yet we have no doubt will form in time to come a most valuable picture gallery for the scholar and the stu-

Heaviness of narrative is unfortunately inseparable from heaviness of gasterial. The poet who can draw inspiring material from the doings at Hanover and Brandenburgh has still to come, and when he arrives Alfred Tennyson must yield his crown. Nor is the satirist in his e'ement among these precious remains of the middle ages, for there is so much of the tyrannical and brutal mixed with the ridiculous that a stronger and sterner weapon than a delicate-edged satire is required to cut them down

Still there was a deep, horest, heartfelt tone of indignation in Mr. Thackeray's voice when he dwelt on the agonies of the people upon whose blood and toll these wretched little tyrants fattened and reveled, and there was such my sarcestic cutting at many of the German customs of feudal times still existing in Mr. Thackeray's own country, that we realized and regired with the greatest celight in the intensity of truthful tenub ican feeling which made Mr. Tasckery protest against all those antiquated mummeries, whether the farce be played at Withelmsruhe or at

Mr. Thackeray, after tracing the pedigree of George I with a most minu'e accuracy, and giving anything but a flattering picture of the whole stock, and after dwelling with great gusto upon the ways and manners of the Ahasueruses of Hanover, succeeded in conveying to our mind a perfect daguerreotype of George I-not so much by analyzing his character as that of the atmosphere in which he lived.

But the most brilliant passage in his lecture was the secount of George's landing in Englatd-a heavy dispensation for England, but yet a perfect godsend compa ed to James, a creature of Versailles and a crew of Jesuits. Mr. Thackeray's account of the great peers of the realm on that Indicrously majestic occasion, and the selfishness and hypocrisy which animated their motives, one and all were in his happ!est vein; and indeed the applause which encouraged him to go on with his masterly picture of London life must have convinced him, as it did us, that he is aiways most successful when pertraying the doings of his own country, and that particular class of his

Yet there were many highly-flavored touches in his pictures of German localities. The picture, for instates, of his visit to the duty cradle of the Georges, was as much evidence of his great care in preparing his lectures as of his great talent in seasoning them with many delicious spices of wit and humor. His picture, too, of the religious sincerity of these glorious defenders of the Protestant fath-who were leady ready to defend any faith which suited their interests best-was periect. George I, after Mr. Thackeray's drawing-which we believe to be, like all his portraits, fai hfully correct-was a mean, censual, duli dog, whom England used for her purpose, and who used England for his. He found his last home at Twickenham-a cool, pleasant spot, which forms rather a contrast to the warmth of the loca ity his career and character entitle him to inhabit.

On the whole, we must not forget that this lecture is an introduction to the other lectures, as George I was but an introduction to the other Georges. The little interest felt by the L ndeners in looking on the beery, sluggish face of the old Hanoverian George on his arrival, if participated in to some extent by the New-Yo kers on bearing its narration, only proves the intellectual afficity which prevails between the citizers of large metropolises. But Mr. Thackeray neutralized this perhaps naturally logical result by the perfections of his picture, and where we could not feel any interest in the circumstance we were restrained from indifference by sympathy with the genial unaffected manner of the narrator.

Mr. Thackeray's delivery is far from being graceful, but there is something p easant and truth-inspiring in his perfect case and manly naturalness that makes his readings most congenie to the mind, if not always attractive to the imagination. His accent, too, is singularly pure and refre hing.

As the Georges succeed each other the interest increases, and we promise ourselves an abundant harvest of instruction ard a much richer enjoyment for his dissection of the three remaining brutes.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

RATIFICATION MEETING AT THE METRO-POLITAN THEATER. In accordance with the call issued, a large assem blage of citizens met last evening at the Metropolitan

theater to ratify the nominations of the Municipal Reform committee for the coming election. The meeting was called to order by Peter Cooper

who nominated A. R. Wetmore as president. The nomination was unanimously acceded to. The PRESIDENT, on taking the chair, made a few

brief remarks. A list of names for vice-presidents and secretaries was then offered and accepted.

Mr. Isaac J Batter, in behalf of the Reform committee, then read the address of the Municipal Reform

The address begins by adverting to the appalling hight to which taxes have risen, for the support of the municipal government. The amount for the current year for the city proper, will reach five millions and

three hundred thousand. But in addition, the case of interests of magnitude will devolve on officials here after to be elected. The Central park is to involve an outlay of about three and a balf millions; the coustruction of another reservoir, and the new City hall, near five millions; together with a veral other items, amounting in the aggregate to something like twelve millions of dollars. The address also states the fact mi floes of dollars. The address also states the fact that ever two million eight hundred thousand dollars are already due on revenue bonds for expenditures already made. The tax on real estate amounts to what would be a considerable rent for its use. The legislation of the city, and the management of its departments had become mercenary, and wholly inadequate to secure the blessings of good government and highly injurious to the public welfare. The address then refers to the prodigality in experiment for remaying the off all from the city, for

fare. The address then refers to the property for experciture for removing the off-al from the city, for street sweeping, and other matters. The acts of commission against the public interest had met with wise mission against the public interest had met with wise nission against the public interest had met with wise and prompt vetes by the mayor. The true remedy for these evils was in the election of good men to office. This was shown in the management of the Water department, suc in the skill finding, industry, and courage of the mayor and controller. The address then speaks of the different candidates of the Municipal Reform ticket in their order, and their claims for support at the coming election.

Ascended to the address were the following reson

Appended to the address were the following reso-

Resolved. That while national and State issues affecting the property of the people of the Union and of this State, may be at a character to divide men in o parties and so lat their attention in that character, the real issue here is whether there

able administration of the Hon. Fercaulo Wood, mayor of the city. We have found in him a bold, ut finehing public are vent, who not only knows the right, but dares maintain it. His devotion to the public interests in every department of the city government, and the fidelity and industry with which he per forms the arduun duits of his office, have endeared him to a hencet citizens, who stand restly to aid and protect him in the glorious work of municipal reform to which he has applied himself with so much energy. It is due to his exertions and designs that the several heads of characteris and members of the common council to be elected next. Tuesday shall be of character to further the landable objects he is striving to accoun-plish.

ish

Resolved. That in the midst of the general corruption which prevails in our local government, we recognize in the wisdom industry, courses and ficetity of Azariah C. Flagg quaities whice endear him to the community, and entitle him to a triumphan

rejection. That we recommend to the voters of this city to Hesolved. That we recommend to the voters of this city to prepare their lickets in advance of the time of election, to be early at the polis and to let no side issues of any kind loter ere in any nanuer with a bold, energetic and determined support of the Reform nominations.

Councilman F. E. MATHER arose to second the reselutions submitted by the committee. He said the rights which they asser ed were those of an honest economical, and efficient city government. Some of these they were deprived of. He congratulated this community upon the part that at least two of the heads of the departments were honest and efficient men. Because he would not join in an indisc iminate onslaught upon one of the heads of the department of this city he had been called "a Wood man." If his

support of Mayor Wood in what he had cone that was right would make him a Wood man, he was a Wood right would make him a Wood man, he was a Wood man. He had had no hard in elevating Fernando Wood to his present position, and those men who did the most to accomplish that were now the very men who did the most to deery him. If all of the men connected with the city government were like Fernanco Wood, they would have just such a government as all desired. He had opportunities as a member of the Common council (for he had that honor) [laughter] to waten Mayor Wood daily, and though he was beset with difficulties, yet Mayor Wood was the man to grapple with them fearlessly. The speaker next advertes to Controller Flagg, and tessed a high culogy upon his integrity and efficiency. passed a high culogy upon his integrity and efficiency He would not say that Mr. Flagg had never erred He would not say that Mr. Flagg had never erred;

- would not say that of any man. But if Mr. Flagg
had erred it had been in tayor of the people lapplanes. On the point of integrity, the speaker said
that a me "beer of the Common control had not the
power to put his hand into the city treasury, but if a
member was lot, " around the City hall he would so in
learn that here was a way of reaching it. The different nethods of securit." the influence of members for
a scheme was then adve, "ed to. In conclusion, the
speaker temched briefly upon the question of econodical conduct of the affairs of the city government, and
showed the manner in which the propie suffered
through the award of contracts and violation of the
laws bearing upon that subject.

The question on the adoption of the address and

The question on the adoption of the address and esolutions was then submitted to the vote of the meet-At this moment a man named Frazer-a speaker a

the different meetings of the workingmen-arose and attempted to speak. The president announced simultaneously that Mr. Peckham would address the meet. ing. Loud cries of Peckbam followed, mingled with a few for Frazer. Mr. Frazer held his ground; but the general feeling being adverse to his speaking he gave way, appounding that he claimed his right to speak.

Mr. PECKHAM proceeded to speak. His remarks were principally in indorsement of the claims of Douglass Leffingwell and Joseph Southworth for the office for which they are respectively nominated. He spoke in high terms of those men who had been elected to the different offices as Reformers. Not one had yet been shown to be recreant to the public interests.

At the conclusion of Mr. Peckham's remarks the

president arnounced that Judge Vanderpoel would add ess the meering.

Judge VANDERPORT took the stard amid a few cries for "Frazer" After a few introductory remarks, he adverted to the humiliating spectacle which New York in w presented in having not a few of her officials incicited. When he read the journals and saw the space devoted to "Nebreska," "Passmore Williamson," it is "Hard-Shells," Soft Shells," and "No-Shells," he was led to believe that they were making a great cry about a few comes on the toes of the public interest while there was a caneer grawing at its vitals. The steaker next spoke of the increased taxation which had come upon our city. He said that the laboring population were more interested in the question of dininishing taxation than capitalists. Laboring men were real oving from the city to live in villages which were springing up all around us in Westchester county, Long island at d New Jersey.

Mr. Isaac L. Bailly was the next speaker. He took the stand smid several cries for Frazer. He vindiadverted to the humiliating spectacle which New-York

the stand smid several cries for Frazer. He vindicated the acts of the Municipal Reform committee, and contended that there was a manifest necessity for them to present a ticket of good men, as, with a few exceptions, none of the parties had done so. There were men who were nominated for the different offices who would spend more than their aggregate salaries for wend spene more than their aggregate scattles to three years to procure their election. Did this look like anything else but an aim to get the spoils of office as their reward! He then spoke of the merits of the different candidates on the Municipal Reform ticket. The speaker contraded that the difficulties under which the city labored did not grow out of the charter of 1833, but that of 1849, with which Reformers had noth-ing to do.

At the conclusion of Mr. Baily's remarks the meetirg, on motion, adjourned.

ROBBERY OF THE NEW-MEXICO MAIL

The Santa Fe mail, containing remittances just re caived from New-Mexico as well as Independence, Mo., was robbed on the 24th Oct., between Jefferson City and St. Louis. The deed was perpetrated by one of the passergers, Charles Leaman Gisbert, who states that he is from New York. The bag was cut and the packages broken open and left on the barks of the Marie river. The directions on the letters found are mostly illegible. Among them are many official letters from the army and other departments in Naw-Mexico, the loss of which will be a serious inconvenience to the officers forwarding them. The costmaster at Jefferson

JEFFERSON CITY, Oct. 26, 1855. D. H. Armstrone, Esq: I telegraphed you this morning of a mail robbery and the arrest of the supposed robber. After a teditus trial and examination

morning of a mail robbery and the arrest of the suppessed robber. After a tedicus trial and examination of six or sight witnesses, the magnistrate committed the man in default of one thousand dollars bail.

The mail left here about 7 o'clock, p. m., on Wedresday, 24th, and reached Lisletown about 11 p. m. the same evening. There the driver went to bed, and the stage did not start till 7 next morning. Git-bet was stopping at this stand. During the evening he borrowed a knife of a young man. Some hour or two after the coach had left for St. Louis, two Germans living near by were passing and discovered several pieces of paper floating in the Marie creek, and going to the bank they saw the mail bag lying on the edge of the creek. They immediately went to the stage-stand and informed the landlord, who, with the Germans, gathered up the letters and loose papers, and tock them to the house. In putting the letters in the bag, they discovered the knife Gilbert had borrowed the evening previous.

From this circumstance the Germans started after Gilbert, who had taken passage in the St. Louis stage has morning. At Linn they received the assistance of Mr. Neal, the post master at that place, and nurrying on overtook the stage a few miles below Linn and arrested Gilbert. He will be tried at the next March term of the United States District court at this place.

I have cause to believe that he knows something about the missing package from St. Louis of the 9th inst. as it was only a few miles from Lisletown to where the mail-bag was found in the road, broken open.

VIOLATION OF THE UNITED STATES

From The N. O. Picayune Oct. 25.

The Mexican usurpers of authority in Yucatan have just been guilty of as gross an outrage upon the flag of the United States as any that we have had for some time to comment upon. A more unprovoked one, a more daring one, or a more tyrannical one, we cant of recall to mind; and certainly note ever was offered

recall to mind; and certainly no selever was offered from a more contemptible source.

The scene of this precious specimen of offensiveness was Campeachy, and we gather the facts of the case from a duly au herticated copy of a protest against it, filled in the consulate of the United States at that place, a certificate written by one of the parties interested, a printed document in relation to the subject published at Merida, and a certy of the Feo de la Libertad of the 3d inst., published at the same place.

From tices we gather that about the 20th ult. the American brig John S. Gettings, Capt. Trenis, sylled from this port for Campeachy, off which place she arrived on the evening of the 26th. On the following mering the soi-disant captain of the port and health

merring the sondisand captain of the port and health officer went on board, and after obtaining full infor-mation with respect to the vessel, ordered her into quarantine for four days, alleging as a reason that at the time of her departure from New-Orleans the chol-era was epidemic there. This was alleged on the strength of private correspondence said to have been received. But Captain Trans, be it observed, had with him a clean bill of health, duly certified by the Mexican consul-general in this city; and assured the two Mexican, that cholera did not prevail is New-Orleans at the time of his leaving. They were inexorable, however: declared that the orders came from the authoritis and must be obeyed, and left the vessel. Capt. Trenis, of course, under actual circumstances, feit himself aggrieved, but seeing no alternative, consoled himself with the reflection that four days would bring him to the end of his trouble. strength of private

of his trouble.

He was reckening without his host. On the 28th the same two Mexicans again went on board the brig and informed Capt. Trenis that the authorities of Campeacby had ordered that she should be kept in quarantine for four days more than had at first been prescribed. Capt. Trenis more loudly than ever com-plained of the it justice and griovance being inflicted on him: but his protest on this occasion met with no more attention than it had previously. Capt. Trenis on this same day wrote to the acting

Capt. Trans on this same day wrote to the acting United States consul, soliciting his interference and requesting him to take note of his most energetic protestation. The consul immediately proceeded to take action in the premises, and obtained an assurance from the President of the Board of Health that the vessel should be released, but at the same time gave orders that no communication should be bad with the vessel, under the full lead, penalty, of \$500 and particularly under the full legal penalty of \$500, and particularly that no one should be allowed to go on shore from the

versel.

Thus the matter appears to have rested till the 3d on that day a soridisant adjutant major came along-side and delivered a letter to Capt. Trenis, command-ing him to take his boat and remove a passenger from this port, Mr. José Polorier Zetina, wrom he had on hoard, to the Mexican war-steamer Onjaca, and prom-ising that after this was done he should be released from generating.

from quarantine.

Capt. Trenis at once saw through the whole affair, and acted accordingly. Col. Zerina had been proscribed by Santa Anna, whose minions, under the pretence of having adopted the plan of Ayutla, were still in power at Yucatan, and he was as hateful to them and as much feared by them as ever. The object had been to discove means to prevent him from fanding:
to induce him to break quarantice, and so place
soft uncer the ban of the law, or to communicate with
Ampudia and his friends at Merida as to the course to
be pursued toward their too revolutionary and too republican rival. Of course, Capt. Trenis refused

replaced toward there one revolutionary and too rerublican rival. Of course, Capt. Trenis refused to
execute any such infamous order, and told the officer
that being under quarantine, he could not do so without violating the law: and that he had undertaken to
land his passengers at Campeachy, and meant as soon
as his vessel was released to perform his engagement.
About 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the same day,
the two Mexicans who ordered the vessel into quarantire returned and released him from quarantine, and
he went on shore about 54 o'clock on the same evening.
Now comes the climax of the outrage. During the
same night the so-called captain of the port, adjutant,
and another officer went on board, seized Col. Zetina,
and themselves put him on boad of the Mexican
schooter of-war: although he had taken the precaution of soliciting as d obtaining of Capt. Trenis,
in the presence of the custom-house officer, to permit
him to sleep that night on board of his vessel, thus of
course placing himself under the protection of Capt. Trends and of the flag of the United States. During the night the war-steamer left port, and Capt. Trends and of the flag of the United States. During the night the war-steamer left port, and Capt. Trends did not know her destination.

From the Spanish document above referred to as

baying been published at Merida, on the 9th last, we learn tha Col. Zetina was first taken to Sisal by the Osjaca, and that thence he made his way to Merida where he arrived on the 6th, and was received with reat joy, his friends going out two leagues to meet great joy, his friends going out two teagues to meet him; and that it was Gen. Ulloa who had carried out the audacious and injurious operations against him, Capt. Trenis and the American flag. The reports as

to the course taken by Ampudia and others in assumed

to be course teach by Ampadia and others in assumed authority at Merida, in connection with those of Campeachy, are said to be various; and the document indicated, and which is signed "El Pueblo," demands that they shall be explained.

For the present, this much of the case must suffice. We have given it as fully as can be deemed in cessary for a perfect apprehension of it, in all its bearings, and have omitted nothing in the documents which have the

slightest apparent tendency to modify its merits.

And row we ask, if this case will be suffered to pass without full reparation being made for the out-

pars without full reparation being made for the outrape which has thus been committed against the flag
of the United States?

For infinitely less than this Greytown was bombailed; the Cuben authorities would not dare to seize
Mr. Deigado on board of a British stramer in port at
Havara, and shall a handful of Mexican usurpers of
authority be allowed to commit so gross an outrage
with impunity? We shall see. The papers are to be
transmitted to Washington. The course that ought to
be pursued stems clear.

transmitted to Washington. The course that ought to be pursued steurs clear.

There is no pretense whatever that Col. Zetina was accused of any crime, or of any breach of Mexican laws. He was simply a political refugee—like Ceballos, Rosas, and a thousand and one others—from the oppression of Santa Anna, returning to the bosom of his family, to his friends and his country. He expected to be received with open arms at Campeachy, as he was at Merida, and as all the accounts before us represent him as emirently deserved to be. He had fought for his country and devoted his resources of all kinda to its service when none else could be found to do so, and when it was driven to great misory by the indians of the dpartment, defeating the savages and delivering the country from their outrages. He had always been known as a man of most liberal principles, and a warm advecate of the very plan of Ayutla, the affected new acherents of which sought nevertheless to proscribe scherents of which sought nevertheless to prescribe him, and in doing so have grossly violated the Ameri-

As to them, we have pronounced them usurpers for reasons which we intimated in our notice of the intel-ligence from Yucatan published yesterday. It matters httle to our purpose whether they are so or not; and therefore we need not further refer to the point at present than to say that the view we take is fully sustained by the Feo de la Libertad, which we have already taxed as being published in Merida itself.

THE SING-SING SILVER MINE.

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune. Sin: The traveler on the Hudson river cars may have noticed a small building located just above the Sing-Sing prison and less than twenty feet distant from the line of the railroad. Though containing a steam engine, and surrounded by a high fence with the stereotype sign "no admittance" visible on its gate, there is nothing in the appearance of the structure particularly calculated to arrest attention. On entering the inclosure the most prominent object-to use an Irish bull-is an irregular cavity in the rock of six of seven feet in diameter, over which a crane is seen pendant, while a vertical ladder leads down into the dark profound. This small aperture in the ground is interesting, both from its past and present associations; and if the reader will stifle his curiosity for moment I will endeavor briefly to explanify. About the year 1770 an ancestor of certain fami les

now residing in Sing-Sing, while engaged in fishing along the shore near where the prison now stands, observed what appeared to be a mass of silver cropping out from a rock of limestone formation. With the assistance of a large stone he succeeded in breaking off the piece, and found it to be a rich specimen of the precious metal. Concealing the fact of this remarkable discovery, the finder subsequently attempted to explore beneath the surface by the aid of a powder biast. Usfortunately, through the very seercy by blast. Usfortunately, through the very searcy by which he expected to line his peckets, it eventuated that his hopes themselves were blasted. It seems the report spread, and publicity snatched from the poor disherman the unknown treasures of this argentierous Golcorda. Whatever may have been his articipations it is certain he was none he richer for his discovery, except so far as nature, in commiscration as it were for his loss, may have "silvered o'er his head twelf hapen".

"with age."

The Celonial government soon took the matter in hand, and traced to a considerable depth what proved to be a rich vein of silver. About fifty rods from the spot, at the mouth of the Sing-Sing kill, a stamping and smelting house was erected—the machinery being moved by water power. Some of the a stamping and smelting house was erected—the ma-chir cry being moved by water power. Some of the oldest inhabitants of the village related at they have conversed with those who had frequently seen at these works silver to the amount of sev-ral hundred weight, in the form of ingots about time inches in length. In in the form of ingots about tine inches in length. In fact it is well authen icated that this mine was exfact it is well authenicated that this mine was extremely productive, and must have been wrought at comparatively little expense. On the breaking out of the Revulutionary war, the troubles of that period put an end to further operations; and up to the present time no subsequent additions have been made to our National currency from this quarter.

About a year ago a company of citizens, with apparently no more foresight than capital, reopened the mine, and essayed to rival the success of their prodecessors. After bringing a steam engine to the spot, and pumping away vigorously for some time, their finances, through gross mismanagement, were exhausted simultaneously with the water.

At this juncture our celebrated townsman, Dr. B. Brandreth, purchased the whole establishment, and during the last few months has been presecuting the scarch after argentum with unflagging energy. The doctor's pill factories and mine being on a level with and nearly equi-distant from the railroad track, he may be said, in his new enterprise, to continue much

doctor's pill factories and mine being on a level with and nearly equi-distant from the railroad track, he may be said, in his rew enterprise, to continue much in the same line of business as heretofore. If his success in the present instance should be at all comparable to that achieved by him in the department of materia medica, he will prove doubly a benefactor of the race. To add to the circulating medium by overhauling the bowels of the earth, and to pro note a healthy circulation of the blood by purping the human bowels, are deserving alike of the highest commendation.

It is understood that the doctor has already obtained some rich specimens of ore, and feels confident

It is understood that the doctor has already ob-tained some rich specimens of ore, and feels confident of having "struck a vein." However that [may be, arguing from his well-known enterprise, there is little doubt that the net proceeds of a few hundred thousand gross of pill-boxes will be disbursed ere he abandons the experiment. The original productive yield of this subterrasean soil is beyond question; but it is highly probable its veins have either been lost, or, in a converse exhausted. On this presumption, it is probable its veins have either been lost, or, in a measure, exhausted. On this presumption, it is alrewdly guessed in some quarters that the doctor will deposit more silver than he realizes of its equivalent in gold, and, in the end, will find a prependerating an ount on the wrong side of his balance sheet. Still, in any case, he will have done much toward solving a knotty problem for many quid nunes of this place, on whose minds the idea of the proximity of so much unclaimed wealth has for years weighed like an incohing.

Having donned a suit of oil cloth, I lately explored this ancient silver mine, and can describe its extent and position from observation. The main shaft is al-most perpendicular, and reaches to a depth of one hundred and twenty feet below tide water. The galhundred and twenty feet below tide water. The gal-leries or chambers are nine in number, and vary from thirty to one hundred feet in length, extending in every direction, some of them to a considerable dis-tance under the Hudson. Since the period of the Re-volution, when operations terminated here, the mine has remained full of water until it came into the hands of the late defunct administration. When its veins begin to pay the doctor handsomely, I will furnish you with further advices. Yours, &c., Qui Vive.

FIRE IN CHAMBERS STREET -Shortly after 11 clock last night a fire occurred in the building No. 22 Chambers street, first floor occupied by Bunker & Co. es a grocery store, second floor by Martin Bier, importer of patent mate and embroideries, third story

by Charles Taylor as & dwelling. The Breuse early on the ground, and soon succeeded in subduing the flames. The fire originated in the second story, and it was the opinion of several persons who exam ined the premises that it was the work of design. The building was damaged to the amount of about \$1 500 by fire and water. Mr. Bunker's stock was much damaged by water, although the insurance watch made every effort to save it from injury. The losses or insurances of the occupants we learn, owing to the lateness of the hour.

DAILY PAPER IN EASTON.-Davis & Elehman, young men of ability and energy, propose to com-merce the publication of a daily paper at Easton, Pa., under the title of The Daily Express, on the 5th of Nov. inst.

Mr. Webstra's estate.—The executors of the estate of Daniel Webster have sent prin ed circulars to persons having claims against the same, in which it is stated that the nett amount of assets in their hands is \$25,180 89, and the amount of claims is about \$155,000. The executors are now making a distribution among the crecitors. They divide twenty one and three-quarters per centum, retaining in hand about one per centum to defray expenses and charges in the suit against the city of New-Orleans for a claim of \$25,000 for correct fees in the Gaines controversy.